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The Origin and Structure of the Roxbury Conglomerate. By GEORGE ROGERS MANSFIELD. Cambridge, Mass., 1906. (Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Vol. XLIX; Geological Series, Vol. VIII, No. 4, pp. 92-271.)

The Roxbury Conglomerate is a series of sediments 5,000 to 12,000 feet thick in and adjacent to the Boston Basin, composed largely of coarse conglomerate, with some sandstone and shale. It is probably of Carboniferous age.

After a careful analysis of the evidence "largely negative and unsatisfactory," the author favors a hypothesis of non-marine origin. "Glaciers were not directly concerned with the deposition of the conglomerate, but they probably furnished material to the torrents, by which it was deposited." High grades and mountainous condition prevailed about the area of deposition.

A useful part of the paper is an analytical discussion (45 pages) of the origin of conglomerates in which the known kinds of evidence are classified, described, and weighed.

C. W. W.

Paleontology of the Malone Jurassic Formation of Texas. By FRANCIS WHITEMORE CRAGIN. Washington, D. C., 1905. (U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 266.) Pp. 109, 29 plates.

In western Texas at Malone Mountain, there are deformed upper Jurassic strata of gypsum, conglomerate, limestone, and shale. The marine fauna is rich and practically identical with that of a number of Mexican localities that lie in line with the Malone occurrence. Many new species are described and figured, including some ammonites that are unfortunately without figures of septa. Cephalopods are not abundant, but the few forms present are decisively upper Jurassic.

The reviewer takes interest in noting that this fauna contains elements, related if not ancestral, to elements in the Pacific Coast Upper Cretaceous, and other elements that have relatives in the succeeding Lower Cretaceous beds of Texas.

C. W. W.

Recent Cave Explorations in California. By JOHN C. MERRIAM. Reprint from *American Anthropologist* (N. S.), Vol. VIII, No. 2, April-June 1906, pp. 221-28.

Dr. Merriam describes the fossils and deposits in four California caves. In the Potter Creek cave, which was formed at the same time as a terrace now 800 feet above the McCloud River, there is about 25 feet of fossil-

iferous stalagmite which has yielded several thousand bones and fragments, of which between 4,000 and 5,000 are determinable specimens. Fifty-two species have been determined, including twenty-one extinct species. The fauna is certainly as old as the middle Quaternary.¹ Associated with these fossils are some pointed and polished bones, fragments, and others with peculiar perforations that seem hard to explain except by human origin. The phenomena of the other caves are similar, though more recent. In one of them were parts of a human skeleton incrustated with stalagmite. But Dr. Merriam is very conservative, and casts doubt both on the human origin of the perforated and polished bones, and on the great antiquity of the human skeleton.

C. W. W.

Geology of the Volcanic Area of the East Moreton and Wide Bay Districts, Queensland. By H. I. JENSON. (Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, April, 1906, Part I, pp 73-173, Plates V-XVI.)

The physiography, general geology, and petrology are discussed. There are pre-Devonian schist, and gneiss, probably Archean. The Paleozoic, including the Gympic series (Carboniferous?), is highly metamorphosed. The only other sedimentary rocks are faulted, Jura Trias feldspathic sandstones, with tuff and coal. The igneous rocks include tonalite, granite, aplite, epidiorite, granophyre, quartz-diorite, porphyrite, monzonite, sölusfergite, rhyolite, trachyte, comendite, and pantellerite. These are described petrographically, with chemical analyses, and calculations of their positions in the quantitative system.

C. W. W.

Copper Deposits of the Clifton-Morenci District, Arizona. By WALDMAR LINDGREN. (U. S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 43.) Pp. 375, 24 plates. Washington, D. C., 1905.

The three principal mines of this district produced 53,400,000 pounds of copper in 1903. The ores are associated with post-Cretaceous intrusions of acid porphyries, and are thought to have derived their metals directly from the solutions accompanying these intrusions. Most of the ore is in the form of local replacement and impregnation of the country rock through contact metamorphism; circulating atmospheric waters were not concerned in their origin. But there are also some fissure veins of the

¹ See Sinclair, "North American Archaeology and Ethnology," *Publications of the University of California*, Vol. 2, No. 1.